referred to in the present application as PRO1057. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO1057 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that the PRO1057 polypeptide has significant similarity to various protease proteins. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1057 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified protease homolog.

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45. Full-length PRO1071 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO1071. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO1071 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and 10 FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that the PRO1071 polypeptide has significant similarity to the thrombospondin protein. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1071 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified thrombospondin homolog.

46. Full-length PRO1072 Polypeptides

15 The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO1072. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO1072 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that the PRO1072 polypeptide has significant similarity to various reductase proteins. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1072 polypeptide 20 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the reductase protein family.

47. Full-length PRO1075 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO1075. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA 25 encoding a PRO1075 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that the PRO1075 polypeptide has significant similarity to protein disulfide isomerase. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1075 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the protein disulfide isomerase family and possesses activity typical of that family.

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48. Full-length PRO181 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO181. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO181 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA 35 sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that the PRO181 polypeptide has significant similarity to the cornichon protein. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO181 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified cornichon homolog.

49. **Full-length PRO195 Polypeptides**

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO195. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO195 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. The PRO195-encoding clone was isolated from a human fetal placenta library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. To Applicants present knowledge, the UNQ169 (DNA26847-1395) nucleotide sequence encodes a novel factor; using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, no sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

50. **Full-length PRO865 Polypeptides**

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO865. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO865 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. The PRO865-encoding clone was isolated from a human fetal kidney library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. Thus, the PRO865-encoding clone may encode a secreted factor. To Applicants present knowledge, the UNQ434 (DNA53974-1401) nucleotide sequence encodes a novel factor; using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, no sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

51. **Full-length PRO827 Polypeptides**

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO827. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO827 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that the PRO827 polypeptide has significant similarity to VLA-2 and various other integrin proteins. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO827 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a novel integrin protein or splice variant thereof.

52. **Full-length PRO1114 Polypeptides**

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO1114. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO1114 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that the PRO1114 polypeptide has significant similarity to the cytokine receptor family of proteins. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1114 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the cytokine receptor family of proteins and possesses activity typical of that family.

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO1114 interferon receptor (UNQ557). In particular, cDNA encoding a PRO1114 interferon receptor polypeptide has been identified and isolated, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. It is noted that proteins produced in separate expression rounds may be given different PRO

numbers but the UNQ number is unique for any given DNA and the encoded protein, and will not be changed. However, for sake of simplicity, in the present specification the protein encoded by DNA57033-1403 as well as all further native homologues and variants included in the foregoing definition of PRO1114 interferon receptor, will be referred to as "PRO1114 interferon receptor", regardless of their origin or mode of preparation.

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1114 interferon receptor polypeptide (shown in Figure 142 and SEQ ID NO:352) has sequence identity with the other known interferon receptors. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1114 interferon receptor possesses activity typical of other interferon receptors.

53. Full-length PRO237 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO237. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO237 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that the PRO237 polypeptide has significant similarity to carbonic anhydrase. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO237 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified carbonic anhydrase homolog.

54. Full-length PRO541 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO541. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO541 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that the PRO541 polypeptide has significant similarity to a trypsin inhibitor protein. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO541 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the trypsin inhibitor protein family.

55. Full-length PRO273 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO273. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO273 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that various portions of the PRO273 polypeptide have significant sequence identity with various chemokines. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO273 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the chemokine family and possesses activity typical of the chemokine family.

56. Full-length PRO701 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO701. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO701 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA